MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

Would-Be Leader, Denounces His Maligners as Liars.

MISSOURI DEARMOND'S REPLY

GREAT BRITAIN PREPARING TO MAKE A RAID ON OUR GOLD.

of Shipments to the Orient-Senators and the Tariff.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The Republicans find great amusement in the exhibition the Democrats insist on giving every time the House convenes. That to-day was especially enjoyable and the Republicans encouraged the gladiators to fight it out on the floor, giving them all the rope they wanted. "Young Mr. Bailey, of Texas," set a hot pace by characterizing as a "malicious and infamous lie" certain statements reflecting on his party loyalty, and calling those engaged in the circulation of the irritating report as "malicious and infamous liars." At several points in the speech of Balley and the reply of Dearmond the Republicans had opportunities to applaud or laugh. After reading a newspaper clipping in which Mr. Balley was accused of wearing Speaker Reed's collar, Mr. Bailey said: "I am a partisan, but I had rather have Republican prosperity than Democratic depression." (Republican applause), Every lobyist, every claim agent, every representative of special interests was fighting him, Mr. Bailey asserted, because they desired general legislation. They had subsidized against him all the newspapers last fall were trembling on the balance ready to desert that party if its policy failed and Democrats should give every opportunity for the trial of these policies, believing that they would fail and that the Democratic party would gain the

Speaker Reed then recognized Mr. Dingcould not come to the House from the Senate before Wednesday and moved an

adjournment to that day. Mr. Dearmond called for the ayes and noes on the motion that when the House adjourn it be to Wednesday, and it seemed that the Democrats might be put on record as supporting Mr. Bailey or Mr. Dearmond. But Mr. Bailey eleverly averted a display of party differences by declaring that unless Mr. Dingley would withdraw his motion until Mr. Bland could present a question relating to the Pacific ratiroads he would be obliged to oppose the motion. Mr Dingley refused to yield and a roll call on the motion was had. The vote was practically a party one-ayes, 106; noes, 84; present and not voting, 12. There was something of a rustle on the Democratic side when Mr. Dearmond, who has recently headed the opposition to the leadership of Mr. Bailey, rose to a question of personal

Mr. Dearmond made the declaration that a large majority of Democrats expected ered or accidental concurrence of Demoin policies born in Republican councils for the overthrow of the heralded abroad that there was a disposition on the part of certain Democrats to rebel against established leadership agreed upon by caucus. What had been done and what had not been done in the last caucus had been published by those who were dead to its obligations of secrecy, but if all the action of that caucus was known no one could say that there was any rebellion against the desire of the party there ex-"I claim that what I have done and what those who have acted with me have done is in exact accord with the decision of the last caucus," Mr. Dearmond said. He had the greatest respect for the abilities of the distinguished gentleman from Texas, "but I doubt his judgment in these matters." Mr. Dearmond said he had no desire to filibuster, only to make legitimate opposition. But the Democrats would present a pitiful spectacle traveling around the country saying that the Republican policy of conducting Congress was a good policy. "They are your policies," he conaddressing the Republicans; "we don't want them to become ours by adoption Chleago and they will stay drawn."

or otherwise. The lines were drawn at Mr. Dingley said that all the Democrats could possibly do would be to force the House to meet every day to adjourn instead of every third day. He concuded with a motion to adjourn, and at 1:46, with Mr. Bland endeavoring to get recognition for adjourned till Wednesday.

ENGLAND NEEDS GOLD.

And Uncle Sam Is in a Position to Spare a Few Millions. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Treasury officials look for a renewal of gold exports within the next fortnight. It is idle to attempt to say how much gold will leave this country between this date and July 1, but whatever it may be it can readily be spared. here. The gold reserve in the United States treasury aggregates \$154,000,000. The associated banks of New York hold \$85,000,000. of which a little over \$52,000,000 is deposited in the vaults of the clearing house. Even should the gold to be sent appoad be taken from the treasury reserve, the loss of \$25,-000,000 or \$30,000,000 would still leave the government with an ample store. Until very recently it was thought that no gold would go to Europe this year, or, at any rate, until very late in the year. The outgo of gold, which now seems inevitable, will be due not to conditions in this country, but to the situation in London, or, to be more exact, to the position in which the Bank of England finds itself. The bank has recently sustained tremendous losses of gold from its vaults chiefly by reason of withdrawals for transfer to Austria and Japan, especialy to the latter country. The loss in gold ullion by the bank the last week has been \$10,000,000. The shipments for the week to Japan and Austria were \$5,000,000. While the orders for the gold will come from London, the shipments will probably be made to Japan and Austria direct. Accordingly a arge part of the shipments may be made from San Francisco. Japan and Austria are acquiring gold to place themselves on a gold currency basis.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Republican Senators May Hold a Caucus Over the Measure. WASHINGTON, April 17 .- It is probable that the tariff bill will be considered by the

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MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Pres 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

the Democratic members of the finance committee. This course was not pursued when the McKinley bill was considered, but the Democrats adopted this plan when the Wilson bill was in the committee on finance. The necessity for caucus action on the PRETTY FIGHT BETWEEN MINORITY Dingley bill is because of the narrow margin of votes which the Republicans have to pass the bill, with perhaps no actual certainty now that the bill can pass the Senate. The demands made by individual and groups of senators for certain rates has made the Republican members of the committee feel that the only way united action by Republicans is to be obtained is through caucus indorsement of the bill as the Republican members present it. These demands, it is understood, do not come from any one section, but from all sections, and senators have intimated to the committee that unless changes are made as they suggest they cannot see their way clear to support the bill. The committee, under such circumstances, can see no other way than to have the bill considered in caucus, so that all Republican senators may be inlabor. Another proposition has been suggested and might be adopted. It is grant the several demands and let the bill go to conference. This plan would mean that many of the schedules would be made ing to the conference report on the bill as a whole would put the Republicans to the straight test of party loyalty, and the inference is that in such event they would support the tariff bill, even if it was not all that they desired. The present intention of the committee is to have the bill reported to the Senate by the 1st of May, although it may go beyond that date.

McKinley's Visit to New York. rangements for the President's trip to New York, had a final conference with Mr. Mc-Kinley to-day. It was decided that the President will leave here at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning, April 26, over the Pennsylvania road. He will occupy the private car of President Thomson and probably will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. In the party will be the members of the Cabinet and their families and the foreign embassadors. In New York the President will stop at the Fifth-avenue or the Windsor Hotel. The next day he will review the parade and make an address. In the evening he will attend a reception at the Union League Club. He will return to Washington on Wednesday. A second train will follow that of the President. It will carry the Vice President, Speaker Reed and the

members of the Senate and House.

Representative Milliken III. WASHINGTON. April 17.-Representative Milliken, of Belfast, Me., who has been one of the Pine Tree State's representagerously ill at his boarding house in Washington and to-day such grave symptoms appeared that his wife and daughter have been summoned. He was taken til several whose columns could be bought. Thouands | days ago, suffering from a heavy cold and symptoms of the grip. Pneumonia is feared and to-day the doctors said that the indications were alarming.

An Indianian's Demand.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Alfred L. Bernadin, of Evansville, Ind., has petitioned for peremptory mandamus to compel Commissioner of Patents Butterworth to issue ley, who stated that the appropriation bills for through Commissioner Butterworth's law partner, Attorney Dowell, who says Mr. Butterworth refuses to issue the pat-ent because of prior negative action of the District Court.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, April 17. - To-day's treasury statement shows available cash balance, \$223,466,962; gold reserve, \$154,-

W. C. Johns, of Vincennes, Ind., is in Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said to-day that he would exert himself to the utmost to secure a vote on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty next week

READY TO QUIT OFFICE

their representatives in Congress to oppose | PRINCE HOHENLOHE ANXIOUS TO RE-SIGN AS CHANCELLOR,

Democratic party. He asserted it had been | But Urged by the Kaiser to Remain Until the European War Cloud Disappears.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) PERLIN, April 17.-Prince Hohenlohe the imperial chancellor, it is understood, in a letter dated Baden Baden, April 13, forwarded his resignation to Emperor William. A brisk exchange of telegraphic messages followed. His Majesty insisted on the chancellor retaining office for the present, in spite of the cogent reasons cited in Prince Hohenlohe's letter, urging that his resignation at this juncture would most seriously embarrass the Emperor. Prince Hoheniohe again and again insisted that. apart from other serious reasons his health just now is of the worst. Then the prince suddenly went to Paris, where his wife had preceded him. As reasons animating him to resign Prince Hohenlohe urges his inability to carry out his solmen promise to submit to the Reichstag and to his resolution and several other members | the Diet two bills, one placing the Prussian trying to catch the speaker's eye, the House | law regulating political meetings on a more liberal and modern basis, and the other reforming the procedure of military trials. The prince's inability to carry out his promises is said to be due to the extreme reactionary attitude of Baron Von Der Recker Von Der Horst, the Prussian minister for the interior. At this moment it is impossible to say how the crisis will end; but in view of the critical situation of Europe, a change of chancellors would now be most unfortunate. The difficulty of including in the associations bill the means of There is a very large accumulation of gold | giving greater freedom of political meeting and at the same time providing measures to suppress socialism, which the Emperor

> the situation. The United States tariff bill is just now the favorite theme of the German newspagers, with the exception of the agragrian press, and especially the Kreuz Zeitung, and Deutsche Tages Zeitung. The temper of these articles, however, has ccoled and a tariff war is being strongly discouraged by the entire Liberal and commercial press. The Kleine Journal and the Tageblatt says that German industries would suffer more through a tariff war than they have already done. The Boersen Courier contends the United States is perfectly right to fix a tariff as it pleases, adding that the agrarians carnot deny this. The National Zeitung thinks Germany is not wise to select German sugar interests as a handle to exert pressure on America, as sugar is only a twentieth part of German exports to the United States. The National Zeitung also strongly deprecates a tariff war. The Socialist Vorwaerts calls attention to Germany's bad faith in the past tariff dealings with America, and says: "We pretended American products were frauds, denounced American pork and oxen as diseased and chased American insurance companies out of the country. Since 1890, while reducing our tariff, we have increased the duties on American products, such as cottonseed oil and fats. German workmen do not want a tariff war with America." The United States em-bassy, contrary to published statements, has received no instructions from Washing-ton relating to German and American tariff

> desires, is believed to be the real crux of

The Prussian minister of the interior has issued a new decree permitting only a brief stay here of any Germans naturalized in America, who return to this country. They were formerly allowed to remain here permanently, provided no questions of military dereliction on their part were involved. The Liberal press points out that this de- SURE TO RISE . . . cree amounts to a nullification of the treaty stipulations of 1868, whereby the permanent return of naturalized German-Americans was specially guaranteed. The Liberal leaders, Herren Richter and Rickert, and others will question the government on the subject in the Reichstag and that body

will thoroughly discuss the decree. The naval authorities have just concluded experiments undertaken with the view of discovering the color best suited to render men-of-war inconspicuous, and have decided to follow the American example

and paint their vessels olive green. The Emperor and the imperial family Bird Seeds, Mocking Bird Food, Fish Globes, etc. will remove to the new palace at Potsdam at the beginning of May. Great satisfac-

the decision of the Empress to spend the summer at Tegernsee with her children.

The Emperor, on Tuesday, purchased a number of American etchings. While viewing them His Majesty remarked: Great fellows, these Americans. They are the coming great artists of the world."

Prince Adalbert, the third son of Emperor William, is going on board the German schoolship Charlotte for naval train-

Prince Bismarck has completely recovered from his recent indisposition. He has been taking long carriage drives.

The strange death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin at Cannes, on Saturday last, has caused a great discussion. Dr. Langfeld was sent to Cannes by the minister of justice of Meckienburg with instructions to inquire into the circum-Emperor by Baron Von Kapherr, of the fered horribly during the last hours of his life from fracture of the spine, resulting from the fall. He begged his physicians to relieve his misery by administering quek poison to him. His Majesty was greatly shocked and ordered the worst details to be withheld from the newspapers.

The betrothal is announced of the Prin-Gotha, to Duke Gunthe, of Schleswig-Hol-WASHINGTON, April 17 .- A. H. Steele, stein. The bride, who is only fifteen years of New York, who has charge of the ar- of age, has not yet been presented at

THE LATE MRS. TILTON.

The Life She Led After the Close of the Great Scandal Trial.

Because of the fact that Mrs. Tilton figured in what has come to be known as the Beecher trial her personality has always been an interesting one to residents of Brooklyn, and her death revives the recollection of a series of happenings upon which the attention of the whole Christian world was set at one time, as it involved the character and reputation of the foremost of Christian preachers. With the close of the trial Mrs. Tilton dropped out of sight at once and avoided |

any action that would be likely to draw attention to herself. She was entirely successment, but it was far from one of effacement. Her husband went to Paris, where he still resides, and is one of the central | \$\circ\$ figures in the American colony. Rumors of his life there are in marked contrast to the | 3 life his wife has led since they separated. her life has been one of ceaseless activity in her small circle of acquaintances, which, obviously, was composed of those who would value her for her actual worth. She has constantly occupied herself in seeking the good of these with whom she came in contact. She resided with her widowed daughter and some friends for years, and their home was the center of a constantly enlarging circle of Christians, who met there weekly or oftener in a primitive way to worship according to their own ideas. To the members of this small congregation of good people the death of Mrs. Tilton is a personal grief, as there is taken | \$50 away from them a friend whose counsel and sympathy were to be had at all times, and were all the more valuable because she was one who knew the value of these intangible evidences of friendship, having herself stood in such sore need of them at one time in her life.

To such an extent has Mrs. Tilton and her family avoided publicity that at the present time there is no crape on the door o tell passers by that death has visited down and there is an absence of the gloom which sometimes surrounds the house in which one of the inmates has died. Indeed, the fact of her death has been told only to very few. Some of her intimate friends have called since her death to inquire how she was. The residents on the same block are generally in ignorance of the fact that sufferings have been brought to a close. They have known of her inness, not only from the publication of that fact in

the Eagle two weeks ago, but because they

have missed her familiar figure on the

When in health she was very active, and was constantly going and coming. This was more true since she recovered her sight than before, although she was frequently out alone when she could not see. To one of her bright and cheerful disposition it was intolerable to be confined in the house, and the fact that she could not see was not sufficient to keep her from visiting her friends. In fact, a year ago, hers was a familiar figure walking slowly down the street, striking the ground ahead of her with a cane, carefully feeling her way | 60 around corners, across the streets, and even down town on the trolley cars. Her sweet and, at the same time, strong personality, impressed itself upon all with whom she came in contact. Up to the time she regained her sight, less than a year ago, she had a wide circle of acquaintances whom she knew only by the sound of their voice. When the effects of the difficult operation which restored her sight had disappeared and she once more was accessible to her friends, and could go about the city without relying upon a friend to guide her steps, or her cane to feel her way her joy knew no bounds. All whom she had come to know by their voices alone she could then see and added to this was the greater pleasure of seeing again the friends she

And Now They Do Not Speak.

had known before she lost her sight.

"I saw your mother going to the neighbors as I crossed the street. When will she be home?" asked the lady caller. "She said she'd be back just's soon as ou left," answered truthful Jimmle.

LVLLIIIN ILN ILNIV

Suffered Untold Agonies. Limbs Swollen so Could Not Get About.

Ablest Physicians Signally Failed. Was Absolutely Disheartened. Had Lost All Hope.

Gave CUTICURA a Trial Which Resulted in Absolute and Perfect Cure.

For ten years I suffered untold agonies from that dread disease Eczema, my lower limbs most of the time being so swollen and broken out that I could hardly go about. I had to wear slippers so that I could move about at all. My brother, a physician of thirty years' practice and extensive experience, had tried in vain to effect a cure and signally failed. I tried other physicians of splendid ability with like results, and had reached that point where I became absolutely disheartened, and in fact had lost all hope, when a friend (after long and continued persuasion) succeeded in inducing me to at least give CUTICURA REMEDIES a trial. I shall never regret that I did so, and until my dying day I shall sing the praises of them. I used two cakes of Curi-CURA SOAP and two boxes of CUTICURA (ointment), and it resulted in an absolute and permanent cure. I feel that I owe suffering humanity the debt of at least, in my feeble way, calling their attention to my case and absolute cure. I am now, I feel, perfectly cured, sound as a dollar, and the sweets of life are still mine, thank God, and to CUTICURA REMEDIES I attribute my almost miraculous cure. I refer all interested to the Postmaster of this place, any of the ministers, the prominent business men, and all of the citizens of our vicinity indiscriminately, and especially to my friend, John A. B. Shippey, attorney at law, who succeeded in persuading me to give CUTICUBA REMEDIES a trial. With profound gratitude, I remain your most enthusiastic admirer, DAVID M. SAPP, Plymouth, Ill.

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR ALL SEIN AND BLOOD HUMORS. - Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great-kin cure, and mild doses of COTIOURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures. Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. 25" How to Cure Eczema," tree.

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wears-and grows stronger as you know us longer-and better.

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We're not going to wait-we are going to begin at once-WE HAVE BEGUN! Already this is Indianapolis's Leading Men's and Boys' Outfitting House. You know why it is - and so it shall continue.

Top Coats

A Saks Top Coat is a tailor-made Top Coat. Tailors made it-the best tailors in this country-our tailors. There are short ones for those who want 'em short-medium and longer ones-for the rest of you. The prices begin at \$7.50-that's just as near nothingness as it's safe to go. The prices end at \$25-no matter how much more is asked-no Coats can be worth any more.

A half-dozen styles—either light, ordark colors—short or medium lengths—\$10 values. \$7.50

Silk-Lined Top Coats—strap seams—patch \$12.50 Some very special Top Coats—made as perfectly as any garment can be \$15 to \$25 —all shades and all lengths.....

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See what it means to wear a

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Latest Spring Blocks-light grade Hats-

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Used to be that the custom tailors controlled the "fruits of the loom." Now we've got patterns that they can't get. We're such big buyers for our six stores-the mills will make for us exclusively. Our staff of artists, cutters and sewers have turned them into the most perfect suits man ever donned. A good, honest all-Wool Suit-\$7.50. The best that can be made-\$25. Our stock reaches from end to end. Stylish Plaids—or neat effects—every gar \$7.50

Some exclusive Saks styles—to be found nowhere else—the fabrics, making and trimmings all first-class—look like \$20 \$12.51

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Would cost you \$1 to \$5 elsewhere. Hosts of styles-Plain Cheviots and Clays, Pin Checks or Nobby Plaids-in handsomely made Knee Pants Suits....

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